APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/298,453	04/13/1999	LAWRENCE M. BAIN	10990633-1	2072

22879   7590   05/07/2004
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
HUYNH, CONG LAC T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 05/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _18 February 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: appeal brief filed 2/18/04 to the

application filed on 4/13/99.

2.   Claims 1-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11, 18 are independent claims.

3.   The rejections of claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Guedalia have been withdrawn in view of Applicants' arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Guedalia (US Pat No. 6,356,283 B1, 3/12/02, filed 6/10/98, priority 11/26/97) in view of

Beri et al. (US Pat No. 6,141,018, 10/31/00, filed 3/12/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Guedalia discloses:

-    sending a request by the browser to a server for a description of a page that

     includes a specification of the image and a size, and location of active region

     within the image and specifying actions to be performed in response to input

     events directed to the active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page

     having an image that a user can click on shows that a request is sent from a

     browser to a server for a description of a HTML page and an input event – user

     clicking -- directed to the active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the *mouse*

     pointer coordinates where user clicks and sending these coordinates to server

     shows that in response to an input event – user clicking – directed to the active

     region, the size and the location of the active region is specified)

-    receiving from the server in response to the request a description of the

     requested page (figure 4, #78-84: the server sends a new HTML page with

     image data to the client shows that the description of the requested page for

     displaying the image is sent to client; col 21, line 20 to col 22, line 61: the image

     map parameters included in the mouse coordinates to show the change of the

     image according to different commands applied on the image; col 19, lines 35-49

     and figure 4: image maps enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the

location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these

coordinates back to the server)

- passing the input event by the browser to the viewer when the input event is

    detected by the browser during display of the page (figure 4, #72-76: the user

    clicking on the image, which is the input event on action region, is detected

    during display of the page since the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks

    are extracted and sent to the server)

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose:

- an invocation of a viewer in the description of a web page sent to a client

    computer for display a requested image

- instantiating a viewer by a client computer for display an image included in the

    description of the web page

- storing by the viewer representation of active regions within the image in image-

    relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in

    response to input events directed to the active regions

- determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to

    the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the

    viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image

    corresponding to the active region

Beri discloses displaying an animated marquee object as a part of the hypertext

document (abstract, col 1, lines 60-67, col 3, lines 20-26) and:

- an invocation of a viewer in the description of a web page sent to a client computer for display a requested image (col 5, lines 13-40: "the animated marquee is implemented as an ActiveX Object ...the Web browser *invokes the HTML viewer* to display an HTML document...when the URL identifies another HTML document, the marquee object *then invokes the HTML viewer....*")

- instantiating a viewer by a client computer for display an image included in the description of the web page (col 5, lines 13-40: "...When *the HTML document 504 contains an <object> tag that identifies the marquee object* class, the *HTML viewer instantiates the marquee object* 503 ...")

- determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image corresponding to the active region (col 6, lines 47-57, 66 to col 7, line 7: scrolling action is performed when user clicks on the marquee window)

- storing by the viewer representation of active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active regions (col 5, line 40 to col 6, line 41: the numbers of X, Y pixels to move of the marquee object are defined suggests the image-relative coordinates be stored along with the action of scrolling performed in response to the input event of clicking on the marquee window)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches the display of a

image viewer within a web page for an animated image where in response to an input

event on an active region, which is the image viewer, of the web page, an action is

performed providing the advantage to define a viewer for an image in a web page for

separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an

image within a web page by the client browser conventionally as in Guedalia.

Regarding claims 2 and 5, which are dependent on claims 1 and 2 respectively,

Guedalia discloses that the page displayed by the browser running on a client computer

is a web page and a hyper-text markup language document (figure 3, #50; figures 4 and

6, #70).

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server

runs on a server computer and a description of the web page is requested by the

browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via the Internet

(figures 4 and 6, #78-82: "process mouse pointer coordinates...", "create new HTML

page...", "send new HTML page to the client"; figures 4 and 6, # 86: receive new HTML

page at the client).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server

runs on the client computer and a description of the web page is requested by the

browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via an inter-

process communication medium within the client computer (figures 4 and 6, #92-104,

94: sending cached image data to client and display the new image data in the new

HTML page if the requested image data already cached).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia does not disclose that the

image is an OpenPix image and wherein an invocation to a browser extension image

viewer is included in the description of the web page.

Instead Guedalia discloses dynamically changing an image of a web page by including

the zoom mode and pan mode for an image in a HTML page (col 22, line 62 to col 23,

line 53; col 24, line 49 to col 25, line 17).

Beri discloses an invocation of a viewer to a browser for an image included in a web

page (col 5, lines 13-40: "the animated marquee is implemented as an ActiveX Object

...the Web browser *invokes the HTML viewer* to display an HTML document...when the

URL identifies another HTML document, the marquee object *then invokes the HTML

viewer....*").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Guedalia to include the OpenPix image since zooming and

panning an image in a HTML are various ways for dynamically changing an image

coded in a web page.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches invoking of

a viewer to a browser for an image included in a web page providing the advantage to

apply the viewer for separately controlling the display an image within a web page

instead of displaying an image within a web page by a web browser conventionally.

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia and Beri disclose that the

input events directed to the active region may include mouse-click, mouse-into, and

mouse-out-from events, and actions to be performed in response to input events include

display of a web page (Guedalia: figures 4 and 6, #72, #112; figure 7; col 24, lines 49-

59; Beri: col 6, line 37 to col 7, line 7).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses the x, y image-

relative coordinates where the coordinates are based on a relative scale from 0 to 1 and

where 1 corresponds to the full width or height (col 24, lines 10-49).

Guedalia does not disclose explicitly that the image-relative coordinates represent the

position of points within the image, a point within the image represented by a pair of

coordinates, a first coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio

of a horizontal line segment to a horizontal dimension of the image with a first endpoint

coincident with a vertical edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the

point, the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image, the

second coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio of a

vertical line segment to a vertical dimension of the image with a first endpoint coincident

with a horizontal edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the point, the

vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image, the horizontal and vertical edge of the image intersecting at an origin having coordinates (0,0).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the above features of the coordinates since the X, Y coordinates in Guedalia inherently includes the horizontal line segment and the vertical line segment, and it was well known in the art that the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image and the vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image.

Though Guedalia does not disclose that the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image intersects at the origin having coordinates (0,0), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the intersection of the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image at the origin coordinates (0,0) since by moving the image to the left most corner, the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image will intersect at the origin coordinates (0,0).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, which are dependent on claims 2 and 9 respectively, Guedalia does not disclose:

- passing a display altering input command by the browser to the viewer

- altering the display of the image by the viewer in accordance with the input
command

- wherein display altering input events include a zoom input event and a pan input
  event

Beri discloses:

- passing a display altering input command by the browser to the viewer (col 5,
  lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the fact that the web browser
  invokes the viewer that sets the attributes of the marquee object as identified by
  the parameters in the object tag where one of the parameters of the marquee
  object is the Zoom parameter for reducing/enlarging the scrolled marquee object)

- altering the display of the image by the viewer in accordance with the input
  command (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the zoom feature
  for reducing/enlarging the image alters the display of the image in response to
  the input command)

- wherein display altering input events include a zoom input event and a pan input
  event (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the zoom event is
  applied to the image being scrolled inherently shows the pan input when scrolling
  by user)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri discloses altering input

commands passed from the browser to the viewer providing the advantage to apply the

altering commands to the image in the viewer within a web page for separately

controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within

a web page by the client browser conventionally.

Regarding independent claim 11, Guedalia discloses:

- receiving a request from the browser to the server for a description of the page

    that includes a specification of the image and an associated image map which

    specifies a size and location of the active region within the image and that

    specifies actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the

    active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page having an image that a

    user can click on shows that a request is sent from a browser to a server for a

    description of a HTML page and an input event, user clicking, directed to the

    active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the *mouse pointer coordinates where*

    user clicks and sending these coordinates to server shows that in response to an

    input event – user clicking – directed to the active region, the size and the

    location of the active region is specified; figures 4 and 6, col 19, lines 35-42:

    image maps enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the

    mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse)

Guedalia does not discloses:

- including the invocation parameters that specify the image and the image map, to

    create a transformed page description

- the client-side map and the shape of the active region

- retrieving a description of the page

- determining the capabilities for viewing pages provided by the browser running

    on the client computer

- parsing the description of the page to find the specification of the image and the

  client-side image map included in the page

- substituting, in the description of the page, an invocation of a viewer for the

  specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page

- sending the transformed page description to the browser

Instead, Guedalia discloses:

- extracting mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks (figure 4, #74), and said

  extracting is one of the feature of the image map happening at the client browser

  (col 19, lines 35-42).

- processing mouse pointer coordinates to determine image data for response and

  creating new HTML page with information about new image data (figure 4, #80-

  82)

- sending new HTML page to client (figure 4, #84)

Beri discloses substituting, in the description of the page, an invocation of a viewer for

the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page (col 5,

lines 13-39: "... when the HTML document 504 contains an <object> tag that identifies

the marquee object... the HTML viewer then set attributes of the marquee object as

identified by the parameters in the object tag ... to *invoke methods of the marquee*

object ... the marquee object then *invokes the HTML viewer* to generate the image ...").

Beri further discloses sending the transformed page description to the browser (col 5,

lines 32-39: displaying the animated image in the marquee window within the browser

inherently shows that the transformed page description with said animated image is sent to the browser.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the client-image map and the shape of the active region in the description of the page for the following reason.   The fact that the image maps in Guedalia enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server (col 19, lines 35-49 and figure 4) wherein extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks occurs in the client computer (as seen in figure 4, #74) shows that the image maps in Guedalia is a client-side image maps. In addition, the x, y coordinates of the active regions suggests the shape of the active regions since by connecting these coordinates, the shapes of the active regions are formed.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated "retrieving a description ...", "determining the capability for ... ", "parsing the description ... " to Guedalia for the following reasons. The fact that the client computer displays the current HTML page inherently shows that *the browser retrieves the description of the page* for displaying.

The fact that "extracting mouse pointer coordinates ... " inherently shows that *the browser parses the description of the page* to find the coordinates of the image as well as the coordinates of the image where user clicks.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches performing an

invocation of a viewer for specification of the image and the client-side map included in the page, including the invocation parameters that specify the image within a web page providing the advantage to include a viewer for separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within a web page by the client browser conventionally.

Claims 12-17 include the same limitations as in claims 2-7, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 18-23 are for a system of method claims 1-8, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 24 includes the same limitation as in claim 8, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest an invocation of a viewer in the description of a web page sent to a client computer for display (Remarks, page 13). Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses an invocation of a viewer in the description

of a web page sent to a client computer for display a requested image (col 5, lines 13-

40: "the animated marquee is implemented as an ActiveX Object ...the Web browser

invokes the HTML viewer to display an HTML document...when the URL identifies

another HTML document, the marquee object *then invokes the HTML viewer....*").

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest instantiating a viewer by a

client computer for display of an image included in the description of web page

(Remarks, page 15).

Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses instantiating a viewer by a client computer

for display an image included in the description of the web page (col 5, lines 13-40:

"...When *the HTML document 504 contains an <object> tag that identifies the marquee

object* class, the *HTML viewer instantiates the marquee object* 503 ...).

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest representations of active

regions within an image for display as part of a displayed web page in image-relative

coordinates (Remarks, page 17).

Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses storing by the viewer representation of

active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of

the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active regions

(col 5, line 40 to col 6, line 41: the numbers of X, Y pixels to move of the marquee object are defined suggests the image-relative coordinates be stored along with the action of scrolling performed in response to the input event of clicking on the marquee window).

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest passing an input event by a client-side browser to a client-side server, and when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within an image corresponding to the active region, determining by the viewer an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the active region (Remarks, page 20).

Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image corresponding to the active region (col 5, line 40 to col 6, line 63: scrolling action is performed when user clicks on a position with X and Y coordinates, defined in scroll parameters, in the marquee window).

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest a server determining the capabilities for viewing pages of a browser, and when the browser is capable of accepting display altering commands from a user, substituting, in the description of a page, an invocation of a viewer for the specification of the image and the client-side

image map included in the page to create a transformed page description for sending to
the browser (Remarks, pages 20-21).

Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses an animated image in the marquee
window within a web page (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 3, lines 20-28, col 6, lines 47-63).
The display of the web page and the viewer included in the web page shows the
capabilities for viewing pages and viewer of the browser. This inherently shows the
invocation of a viewer within the web page for displaying the animated image, whose
sizes are defined to be properly displayed at the client browser.

Applicants argue that Guedalia does not teach or suggest data structures on a client
computer that store image-relative indications of a particular portion of an image
associated with an active region and actions to be performed in response to input
events directed to the active region (Remarks, page 22).

Examiner agrees.

Beri, in combination with Guedalia, discloses the parameters with associated actions on
the image in the marquee window such as parameters for scrolling, zooming (col 5, line
40 to col 6, line 63).

The marquee window includes the active regions defined in image-relative coordinates
within the displayed web page since *clicking on a position of the marquee window* will
zoom the image being scrolled where the *position of the image being scrolled* is
considered as image-relative coordinates. It is clear that such a clicking is an input

event on the active regions, and scrolling and zooming made from said clicking on the

viewer within the displayed web page is considered as an action determined by the

viewer in response to the input event.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Palage et al. (US Pat No. 6,247,133 B1, 6/12/01, filed 11/18/99, priority 2/23/98).

Java Boutique website, EuroCalc, http://javaboutique.internet.com/joybutton/, January 29, 1999,

Internet prints, pages 1-3.

Java Boutique website, Joybutton, http://javaboutique.internet.com/joybutton/, January 29, 1999,

Internet prints, pages 1-3.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-

0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Clh
4/27/04
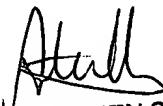
STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER